

the trace, we deal with pathological state. Any of us can eat candy and have a little sugar in the urine. I do not know anything about heredity. With regard to diabetes insipidus, I think the question of urinary secretion and amount of sugar are separate things. When you have a diabetes insipidus. I think it is diabetes unless it is due to some alimentary trouble. I can not deal with Pavies work because it is one of the attempts to explain all forms of glycosuria upon one basis.

SAN FRANCISCO'S HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Report to the Supervisors by the Health Officer,
Dr. Jas. T. Watkins.

The Honorable the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: The department of public health includes the following divisions: The Alms House, the City and County Hospital, the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital, the four emergency hospitals and hospital for the detention of the insane, the smallpox hospital, city physicians whose duty it is to visit the prisons, jails and indigent sick, and finally the department of sanitary inspection.

At present all supplies and maintenance are commissary—salaries excepted. No appropriation is made for emergency repairs nor for incidental expenses.

In theory extensive repairs are made on requisitioning the Board of Works. In fact they are not made at all. (See detailed reports.)

It is reported to me that many requisitions made on the municipal commissary have been refused and the applicant referred to the Board of Public Works, which in turn referred him back to the municipal commissary.

The emergency hospitals are an exception to the rule in that they have a separate appropriation for maintenance. The appropriation for 1907-8 is \$10,200.00. This is the same appropriation that it received three years ago. But now not only is it called upon to treat many more patients than formerly, but also the cost of maintenance has gone up 30 per cent.

Despite the fact that the service lacks almost everything that it could lack and still stay in commission, the appropriation made by your predecessors in office is being exceeded by about \$300.00 a month. The ambulances are said to be dangerous to ride in, patients are limited to but one sheet at a time, and the commonest surgical necessities are lacking.

I am fairly certain that unless more money can be had, one or more of these hospitals will have to be closed. (See accompanying detailed report.)

The Alms House.—Your finance committee asked me for a general report on the situation of the health department. I have not succeeded in locating Frank Schmitz, the superintendent of the alms house. However his commissary has been instructed to have his requisition list at the Central Health office on Monday morning. In that event it will accompany this report. In the course of an inspection conducted by me on July 17th, it was noted that not only had the buildings been damaged by the earthquake, but that in themselves they were very old and dilapidated. I have made no attempt to verify the idea, but imagine the alms house must be coeval with the City and County Hospital. The latter was built, I am told, in 1872.

The City and County Hospital is in worse shape than the alms house. The department of sanitation would not for a day condone in the property of a private individual the infringements of the plumb-

ing ordinances which appear in these buildings. (See plumbing inspector's report.)

At no time since I have been connected with the hospital have supplies sufficient for its needs been obtainable in the usual way from the municipal commissary. Patients and employees have suffered from insufficient food and both medical and surgical services have been shamefully curtailed in their usefulness. (See accompanying requisitions for supplies, for surgical instruments, and for medical appliances.) (See also Dr. Porter's report on the conditions obtaining in the contagious pavilion.)

It is to be noted that while the new City and County Hospital may eventually be built on the site near the alms house, the day when it will be ready for occupancy is still years distant. During these intervening years the present building will continue to be used.

The Twenty-sixth Street (Leper) Hospital.—A sum of \$20,000.00 has been appropriated to rebuild this hospital properly. The plans submitted to the health commission have, I believe, not given satisfaction. Without going into details, I believe I may say that most suitable would be an arrangement of separate small cottages or pavilions, connected with a central heating plant. It may be a long time before such a hospital is ready for occupancy, however. In the meantime certain repairs mentioned in the appended report are urgently needed. These unfortunate suffered agonies from cold last winter.

The Smallpox Hospital.—For a discussion of the so-called smallpox hospital I beg to refer you to Smallpox Physician Porter's report, which is appended. Further comment is not needed. I have personally verified the several statements made.

City Prison and Jails.—The sanitary condition of the city prison and of the jails leaves much to be desired. Especially to be condemned are the kitchen floor and sub-cellar in jail No. 2, and the prisoners' toilets in the city prison. I hope to make a more definite report on this subject later.

The Department of Sanitary Inspection.—It is to be noted that the institutions thus far referred to were designed for the most part for the reception and care of the derelicts and wrecks cast up by the tides of life, and for some of the less offending of its pirates. I turn now to the department of sanitation. This more than any other is of importance to the body politic, for it has to do with the prevention of disease. This department supervises both the manner of the production of milk at the dairy, and the method of its distribution to the customer. Further it determines that the quality of the milk when offered for sale is consistent with the requirements of law. It bears a similar relation to the sale of meat and of all meat products. And the enforcing of the provisions of the pure food laws falls within the scope of its activities. It oversees the screening from flies of vegetables, meats, fruits and foods generally which are exposed for sale. All manner of sanitary nuisances and the inspection of stables, plumbing, sewers, markets, are attended to by the staff of this department. Finally it arrests, hales into court, and prosecutes infringers of the health ordinances.

I am able to report that this service, the inestimable value of which does not begin to be appreciated by the community, is doing efficient work. Its laboratories, however, are hampered and curtailed in their usefulness for want of funds with which to purchase food supplies, such as butter, condensed milk and food stuffs of all kinds for subsequent analysis. We cannot under the law confiscate these things, consequently the only way by which you can be sure of what you are eating is by allowing us money to buy samples to test for you.

For this purpose I unhesitatingly ask for a mini-

mun appropriation of \$50.00 a month, or \$600.00 a year.

In preparing this hasty report, there has been no opportunity to confer with the members of the health commission. For the opinions expressed and for any errors of statement which may have crept into it, I alone am responsible.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. WATKINS,
Health Officer.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1907.

J. T. Watkins, M. D., Health Officer—Dear Sir: Herewith we beg leave to submit our report on the plumbing in the City and County Hospital:

(1) The enamel of all bathtubs in the wards is cracked and split, following the use of acids, etc., the iron of the tubs being simply painted over. They cannot therefore be cleaned properly and classed as sanitary.

(2) The urinals throughout the hospital are not properly supplied with water; a violation of Ordinance 1504, section 34. To come within this ordinance they should have supply tanks and flush pipes.

(3) The sinks are of wood lined with zinc, and therefore in violation of section 42. They are further leaky and defective. To come within the law they should be of enamel, porcelain, or of terra cotta.

(4) The enameled sinks are so worn as to leave the black cast iron bodies exposed.

(5) The wooden trays in laundry and vegetable room have completely rotted through and are falling to pieces. They are also in violation of section 42.

(6) The floor drains throughout the entire hospital are not properly trapped. A violation of section 24. The bell traps now in use should be done away with, and a cast iron trap supplied with water should be under each floor drain.

(7) The leader pipes from roof are not connected properly; a violation of sections 21 and 22. Further they are nearly all rotted. They should, where the openings are close to windows, be trapped and fed with water. Other leaders should be connected to the sewer by cast iron pipe extending five feet above the ground.

(8) The asphalt floors of all lavatories and the cement floor of the laundry are cracked, and allow the waste water to pass through to the ceilings below. Urine and other waste getting under these floors set up an odor which cannot be eradicated. Really urinal and lavatory floors should be raised above the level of the main floor, so that their drainage may be caught in the drainage system of the main floor.

(9) The cesspool near the kitchen is not properly connected with the sewer. A violation of section 24. To keep out sewer gas and odors, the pipe connecting the cesspool to the sewer should form a trap.

(10) The water closet bowls are of a type which violates section 39. They should be of the "wash down" or "siphon jet" type.

(11) The supply tanks to same are worn out and leaking. Consequently there is a great waste of water, and at no time does enough water get into the tanks to flush the tanks in a sanitary manner.

(12) Throughout the wards filthy old iron hoppers are in use, violating section 32. There should be enameled slop sinks.

(13) In most places the sinks are not flushed, but allow the waste to splash against the walls.

(14) All the basins and wastes throughout the Administration building are not vented. A violation of section 28. They could be vented, however.

(15) Throughout the hospital many of the plumbing fixtures are connected directly with the sewer

without a vent. A violation of section 28. In most instances vents could easily be put in.

Respectfully,

PLUMBING INSPECTORS.

The Honorable the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: In handing you this list of "urgent needs" for the City and County Hospital, it is my duty to inform you that the articles to which I am about to take exception in the accompanying list are absolutely necessary for the repairs of the defective, unsanitary and unlawful system of plumbing at present obtaining in the City and County Hospital.

Requisition No. 2924.—"1 dozen 1¼-inch rubber elbows." I am advised that these are contrary to law. Their purpose is to connect the flush pipe with the closet bowl. They should be of brass, nickel plated.

Requisition No. 2923.—"1 dozen closet tanks with flush pipes." I am advised that six flush pipes would be sufficient, as half those in use could be used with the new closets.

Requisition No. 2922.—"½ dozen vented 'washout closet' bowls." I am advised that according to section 39 this type of bowl may not be used inside any building. Either the "wash down" or "siphon jet" type should be employed. The latter is rather the better and a little more costly.

"One dozen full S lead traps 1½ inch." This type of trap cannot be used except where fixtures are not vented; and fixtures without vents are against the law. To get within the law P traps would have to be used, and that would necessitate changing the waste pipes.

"One dozen half S lead traps 1¼ inches." I am advised that size 1½ inch is the smallest permitted by law. See section 31. Here the waste pipe would have also to be changed since it too is only 1½ inch.

"One dozen 5-inch corrugated copper balls." I am advised that the zinc tank employed and copper ball called for would form a battery which in a relatively short time would "eat" the solder out of the tank. Therefore zinc balls should be substituted.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. WATKINS.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1907.

The Honorable the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: The following list of instruments is absolutely needed at the City and County Hospital: 1 set male sounds, 1 stone searcher, 1 trephine drill, 1 small trephine, 1 Esmarch's bandage, ½ dozen small scalpels, 2 Luer's syringes, 1 set Rongeur forceps, 1 Liston's bone cutting forceps, 4 long hysterectomy clamps, 3 Mayo's long intestinal clamps, 1 vaginal packer, 2 chain saw carriers, 1 placenta forceps, 2 dozen Martin's fistula needles.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. WATKINS,
Health Officer.

The Honorable the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: For the diagnosis and proper treatment of patients presenting various nervous diseases the City and County Hospital needs a movable switch board and appropriate dry cell batteries.

For the X-ray room the following appliances are needed: 2 heavy anode Crookes' tubes, 2 window curtains to shut out light, 1 Albers-Shonberg compression diaphragm, 1 pair heavy rubber gloves, 3 pieces of lead 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 1-32 inch to protect patient, 1 lead screen 6 ft. by 8 ft. by 1-32 inch, to protect the operator.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that constantly recurring exposures to the X-ray cause sterility and eventually if persevered in, cancers. It is of the utmost importance that this screen should be procured.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. WATKINS,
Health Officer.

The Honorable the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: The most marked advance made in the conduct of the medical side of the City and County Hospital under the past administration, that is, under the so-called Schmitz Board of Health, has occurred in the conduct of the contagious pavilion. As is usual, this is essentially the work of one man, Dr. R. Langley Porter. Dr. Porter is also physician to the smallpox and leper hospitals. Under his skilled direction a previously appalling mortality has been reduced to within the limits recorded by any of our Western hospitals. How much more it might be reduced were Dr. Porter and his assistants given proper facilities is a matter for interesting surmise. Of the difficulties under which they now labor I can give you no better idea than by appending Dr. Porter's last report of the needs of his department.

In this relation it occurs to me to remind you that Mr. Hearst of the Examiner is holding a sum of, I think, \$80,000.00, collected by him for the people of San Francisco, for the purpose of building a children's hospital. Nine-tenths of all infectious exanthemata occur, I believe, in children. Here is his chance.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. WATKINS,

Health Officer.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1907.

Twenty-sixth Street (Leper) Hospital.

Dr. J. T. Watkins, Health Officer—Dear Sir: I respectfully submit a list of the needs of isolation hospital No. 2:

The inside of the building requires cleaning. Nineteen rooms with doors and casings ought to be painted. Sixteen rooms and the halls need white-washing. The kitchen range requires a new water back and new top plates. There are some leaks in the plumbing. The roof (which is covered with a layer of tar) ought to have a general overhauling before the rains set in. The fence requires some repairs. The main sewer is in bad condition and needs immediate attention. There is needed one "dog window," and a refrigerator 3 by 5.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES SHIELDS,

Steward.

Dr. J. T. Watkins, Health Officer—Dear Sir: The smallpox hospital, so-called, is not a hospital but a haphazard collection of shacks. The plumbing is antiquated and empties into a sewer the outlet of which has been broken by the work done on the Ocean Shore railroad in this vicinity. The Board of Public Works has neglected to repair it in spite of several complaints made by Dr. Hassler.

Bathing facilities are insufficient; and as bathing is the basis of the modern treatment of smallpox, the seriousness of this deficiency is evident.

There is urgent need of a building or pavilion, somewhat removed from the hospital buildings, in which suspects may safely be detained for observation.

Kitchen facilities are crude and inadequate. Finally the ambulance is falling to pieces. It is really dangerous to life.

Respectfully,

R. L. PORTER,

Smallpox Physician.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE (OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS) ON PROSECUTION OF ILLEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

Your committee on May 20th, 1907, secured the services of an attorney, Mr. Grant R. Bennett, who agreed to do the work of the board for a specified

sum per week. We also secured the services of a detective who agreed to do the detective work, and pay the expenses, such as fees to doctors for medicine, and services of the case he was investigating, provided this amount did not exceed five or six dollars per week. It was very soon found that the arrangement with the detective was not very satisfactory. A conference was had with Capt. Fredericks, the prosecuting attorney for Los Angeles county, who seemed heartily in sympathy with the action of the Board in freeing Los Angeles county, and the state, of illegal practitioners, and has been of the greatest assistance in our work. We have prosecuted nine cases, of which we have lost one, and have dismissed one complaint. There has been collected in fines \$300.00, and there is pending an appeal on good and sufficient bond, \$450.00 in fines.

One of the cases which is pending on appeal is the case of Dr. Chan (or Chung Hong), which occupied three weeks. Sixteen days of this time our attorney was actually in court. This case was notable from the fact of the length of time it occupied, and the number of jurors summoned. Seven hundred and fifty men were actually summoned and seven hundred and thirty-one were examined before a jury of twelve men could be procured, and would swear under oath that they would give equal credence to the testimony of a Chinaman testifying in his own behalf to that of a white man testifying under similar circumstances.

Total number of arrests—Raymond, Chong Hong (or Dr. Chan), Stahl, Greenall, S. W. Allman, McGilvra, Kupier, Moody, G. W. White, Dowling, Comez, J. Hinkle, Hollingsworth, M. M. Stephens, H. J. Schieke, Tom She Bin, Mrs. Woods.

Pending—L. Lulu, T. Lenny.

Convictions—Raymond, \$100.00 fine; Chong Hong, \$250.00 fine; Grenall, \$100.00 fine; McGilvra, \$100.00 fine; H. J. Schieke, \$100.00 fine; Tom She Bin, \$100.00 fine; total, \$750.00.

Sentence suspended—M. M. Stephens.

We have investigated, but not arrested, 49, as follows: Benzoiner Cure, Dr. Chamberlain, Electric Treatment, Mrs. Bridges' Cancer Cure, Dr. Vina Price, Miss Lender, S. J. Tedford, Verna Price, Mrs. C. H. Stevens, Kate Holmes, Bagley, B. P. Enlick, C. D. Pitzer, I. N. Frasse Consumption Cure, Prof. C. H. Leasher, Drs. Davis & Wilson, Dr. A. Von Rickert, I-X-L Truss Co., J. C. Aldrich, Miss Layiou, Mrs. Fisk, Letitia Richards, Lichty, Pendergrast, J. A. C. Heitt, F. G. Carpenter, H. C. Hall, Miss Lamb, Normand, F. W. Hazel, A. J. Irwin, J. W. White, B. Bowerman, A. D. Allen, W. McClellan, J. B. Bolton, W. R. Clumess, J. H. Myers, Julia McRae, W. A. Rosemond, J. A. Foster, Pacific Medical Company, W. J. Dobin, A. J. Allen, E. H. Grove, C. F. Willis, Dr. Bureysette, C. D. Costigan, J. T. Volki-man.

Our committee feel that thanks are due to the District Attorney, Capt. Fredericks, for the manner in which he has made his office conduct these cases; the patience he has had in getting in the details of them himself, and the actual time he has spent in the court room when our cases have been tried, which was, to say the least, an encouragement to the attorney who has been conducting our prosecutions. It is the recommendation of this committee that the County Medical Societies throughout the state be encouraged to start this work. It will be necessary for them to advance some funds, and possibly donate some funds to help this work, but with the Medical Law that we now have, it would be a disgrace to the state of California if quackery should be permitted to run riot as it has been doing in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. E. MATTISON, Chairman.